

What I have already learnt in Autumn Term

What are we remembering on Remembrance Day?

- To think about why we remember things and why we wear poppies.
- To find out about the armistice and the origins of Remembrance Day.
- To think about who we remember on Remembrance Day.
- To find out what happens on Remembrance Day and why.
- To think about why it is important to remember.

Spring Term

Mary Seacole

- To understand who Mary Seacole was and the main events of her life
- To create a timeline of Mary Seacole's life
- To explore how racism affects people now and in the past
- To understand how Cholera was treated during the lifetime of Mary Seacole
- To understand why Mary Seacole's journey to Crimea was difficult
- To know about the work of Mary Seacole and the impact it had
- To remember and celebrate the achievements of Mary Seacole
- Pupils will build on their knowledge of the substantive concepts: Country, Empire, Invasion

What will we be learning next?

Castles

- Who built the first castles?
- Who lived in Castles?
- What are the features of a Castle?
- Was the castle at Castle Rising an important castle?
- How have the uses of Castle Rising changed over time?

Mary Seacole

Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881.



Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating soldiers injured in the **Crimean War**, but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to travel there. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital

two miles from where the fighting was happening for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the **front line**, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.



Mary Seacole was born in 1805.

Mary Seacole died in 1881.

Key Vocabulary

Significant	Something that is very important.
Discovery	Learning something for the first time.
Similar	Things that are nearly the same.
Medicine	People take medicines to fight illness and to feel better when they're sick. Some medicines can stop us from getting ill. These are called vaccines.
Compare	To look at similarities and differences.
Bacteria	Tiny living things that we sometimes call germs. Not all bacteria are bad for us.
Hygiene	Keeping yourself and your surroundings clean to prevent illness.
Emergency	If someone got ill or injured, you might need to phone 999 and ask for an ambulance. This is an emergency.

